



1/16

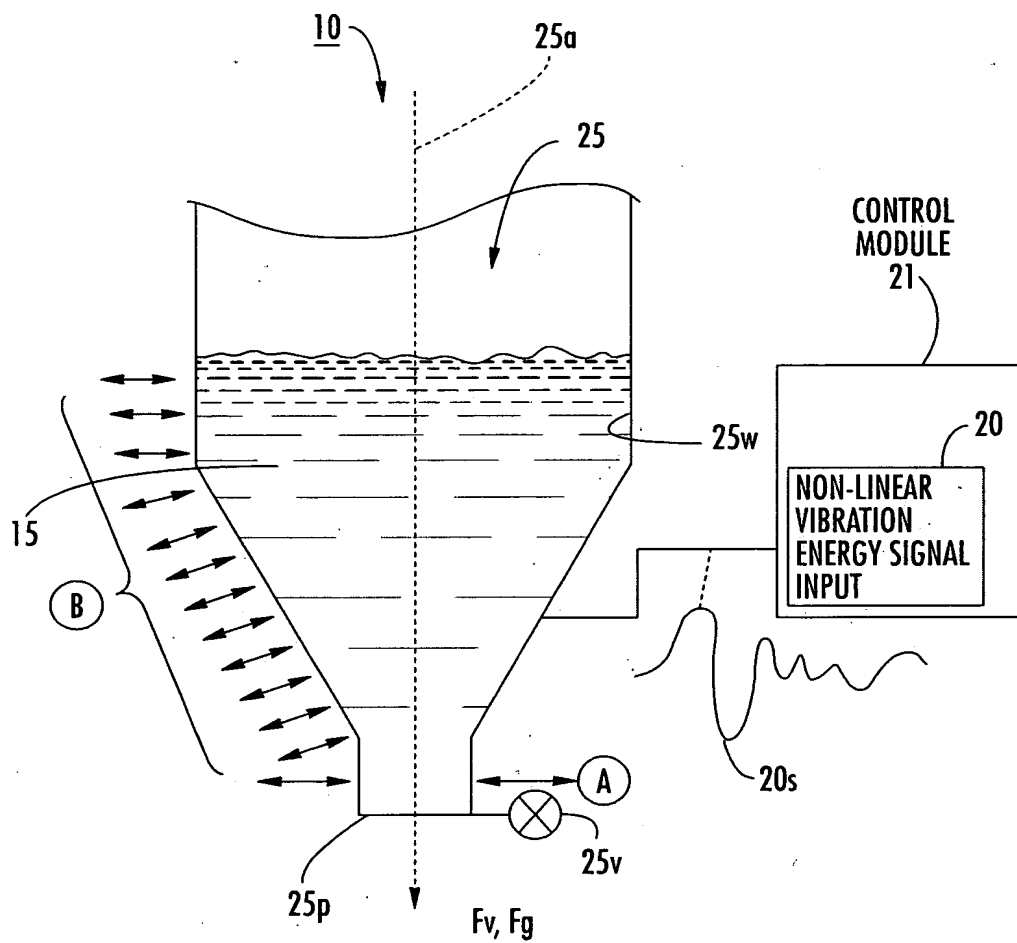


FIG. 1A

2/16

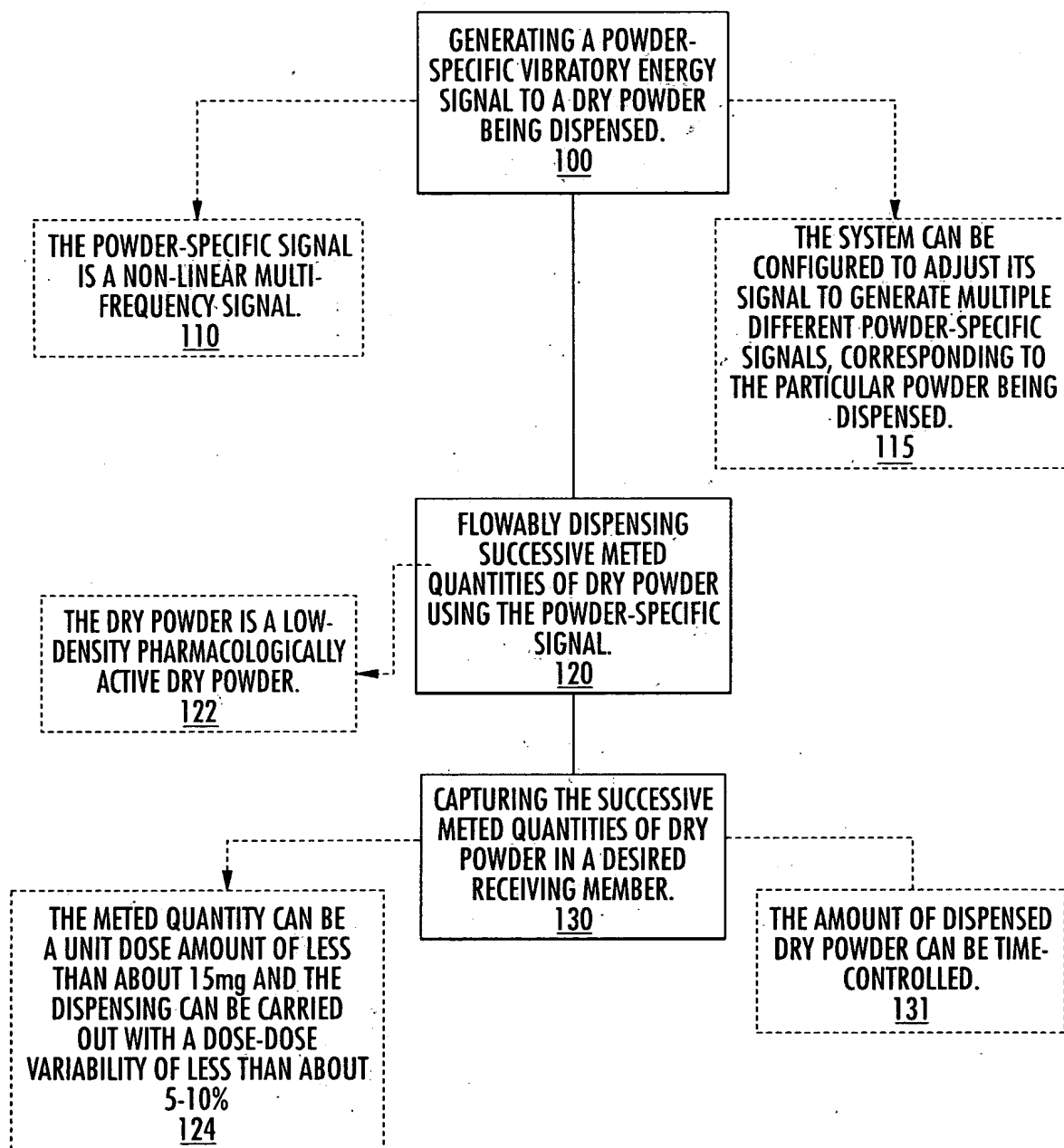


FIG. 1B

3/16

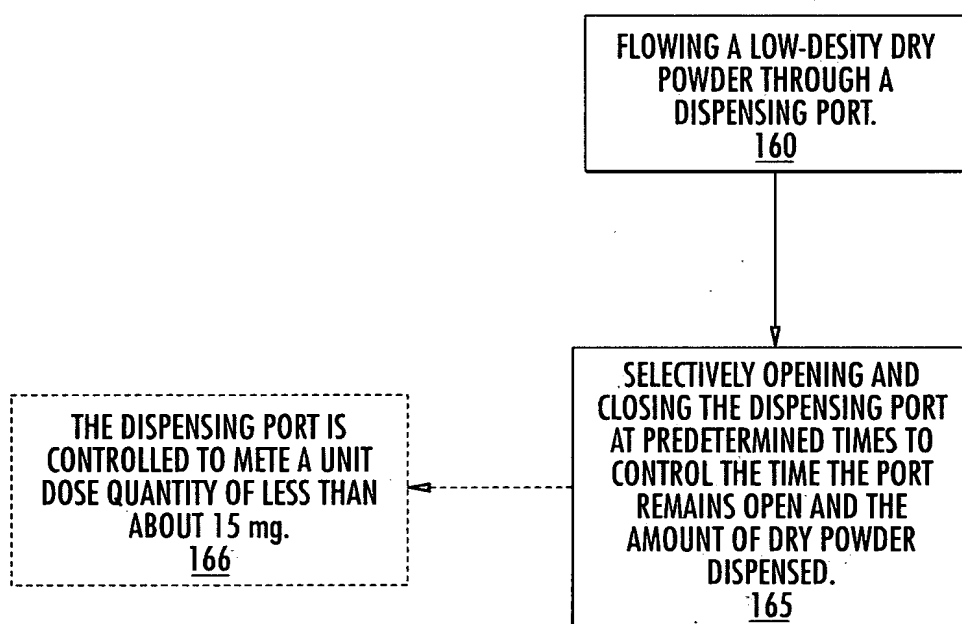
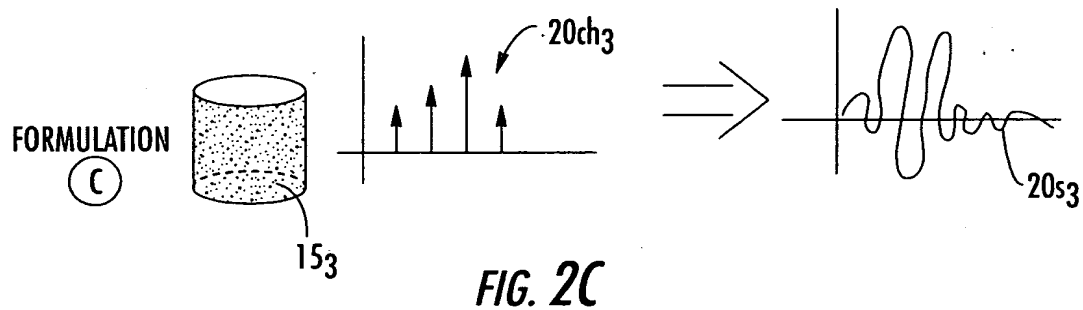
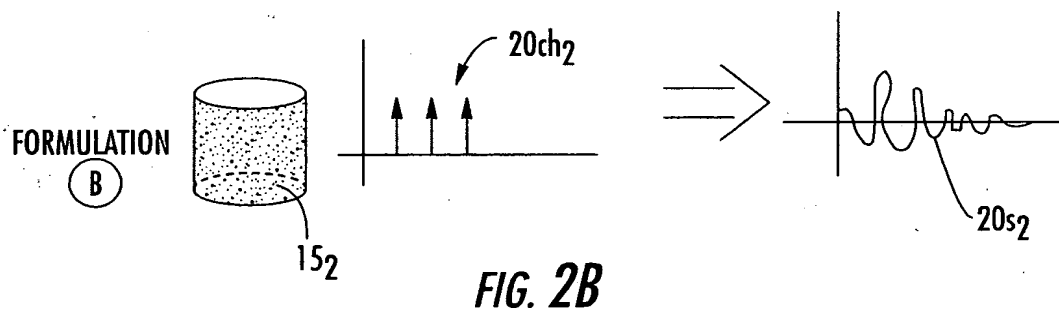
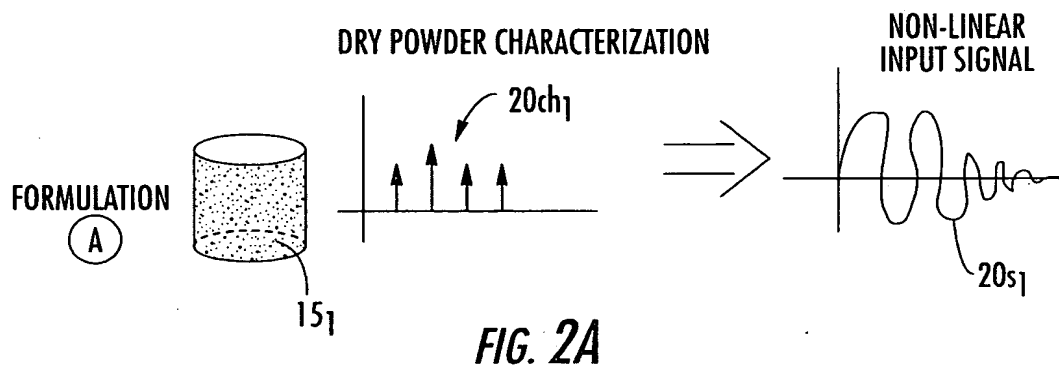
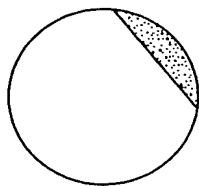


FIG. 1C



SIGNAL GENERATION ALGORITHM

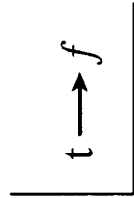
FIG. 3A



MEASURE TIME BETWEEN
AVALANCHES FOR
POWDERS IN
ROTATING DRUM



FIG. 3B



CONVERT TIME
TO FREQUENCY SPACE



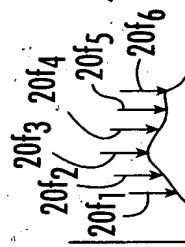
FIG. 3C



PLOT DISTRIBUTION
OF FREQUENCIES



SUPERIMPOSE THESE SIX
FREQUENCIES TO CONSTRUCT
A SINGLE SUPERPOSITION
SIGNAL (CAN INCLUDE
STEP OF ADJUSTING RELATIVE
AMPLITUDES)



RECORD TOP SIX MOST
OBSERVED FREQUENCIES,
TYPICALLY REPRESENTING
75% OF DISTRIBUTION

FIG. 3D

FIG. 3E

6/16

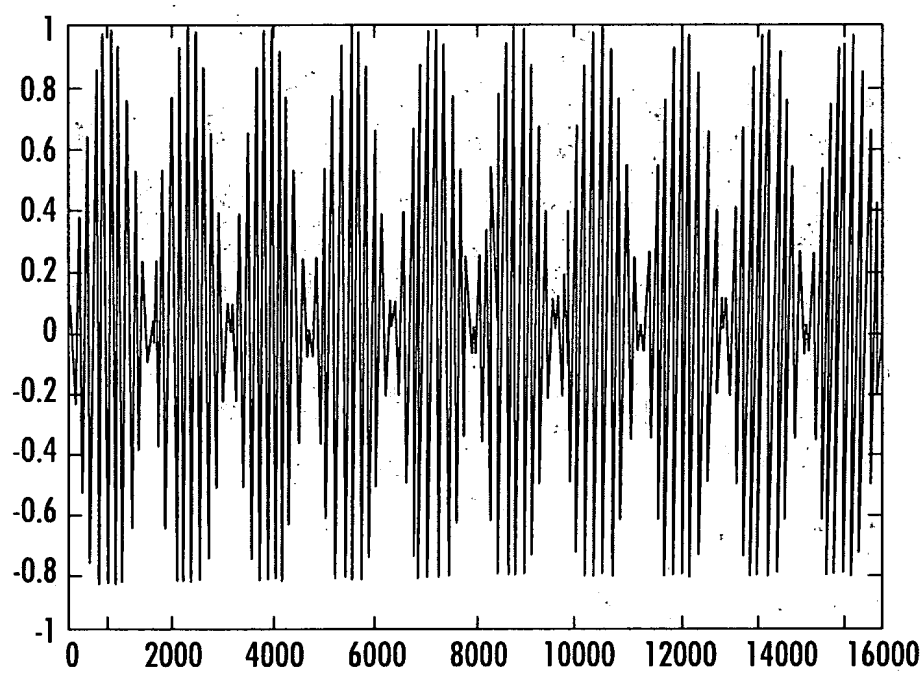


FIG. 4

7/16

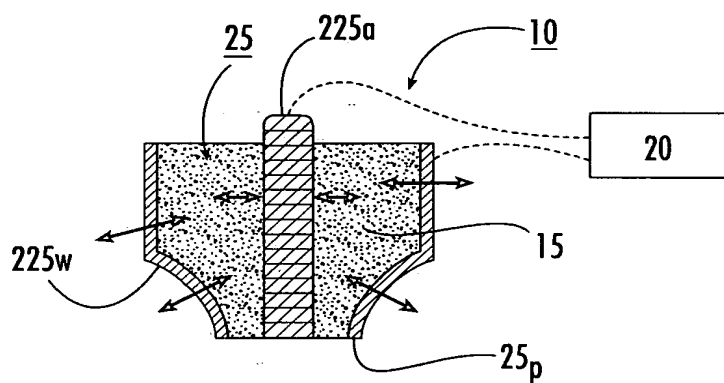


FIG. 5A

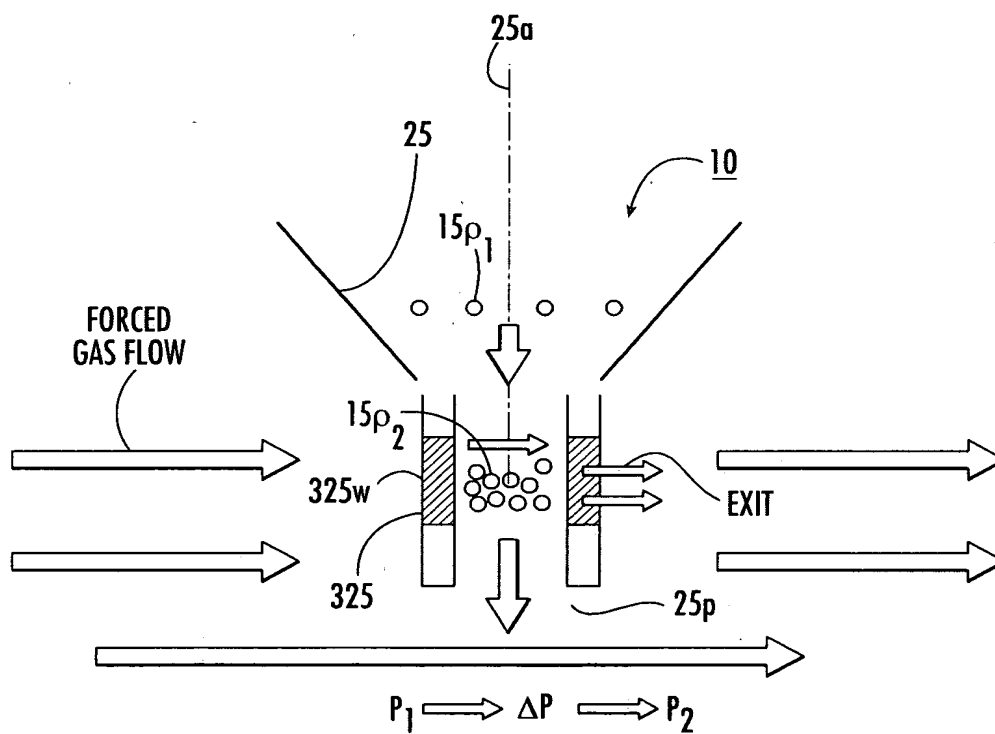


FIG. 5B

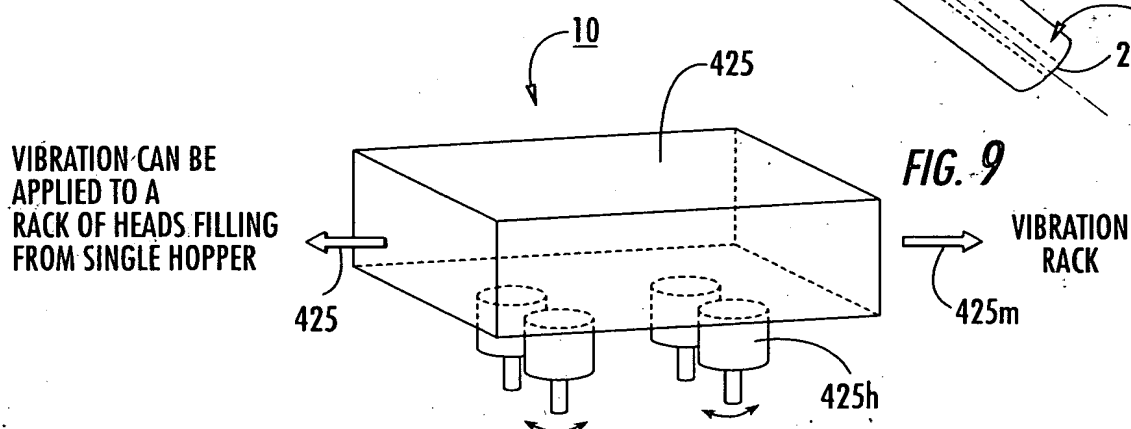
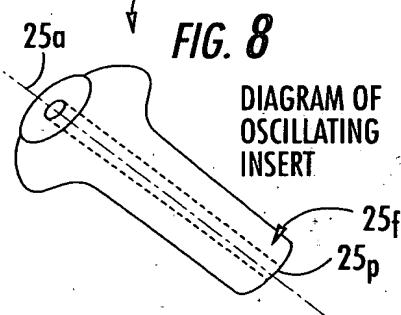
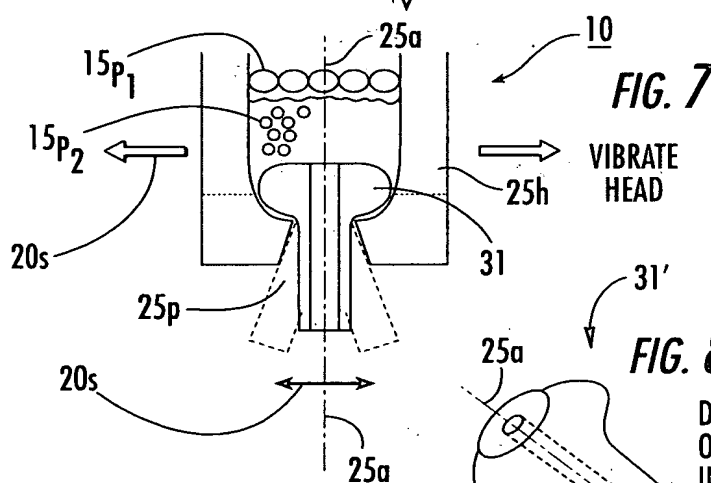
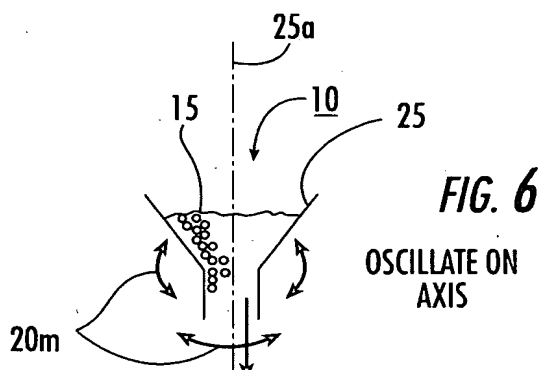
8/16

NON-LINEAR VIBRATION / CENTRIFUGATION PRINCIPLE OF POWDER FILLING

BASIC PRINCIPLE:

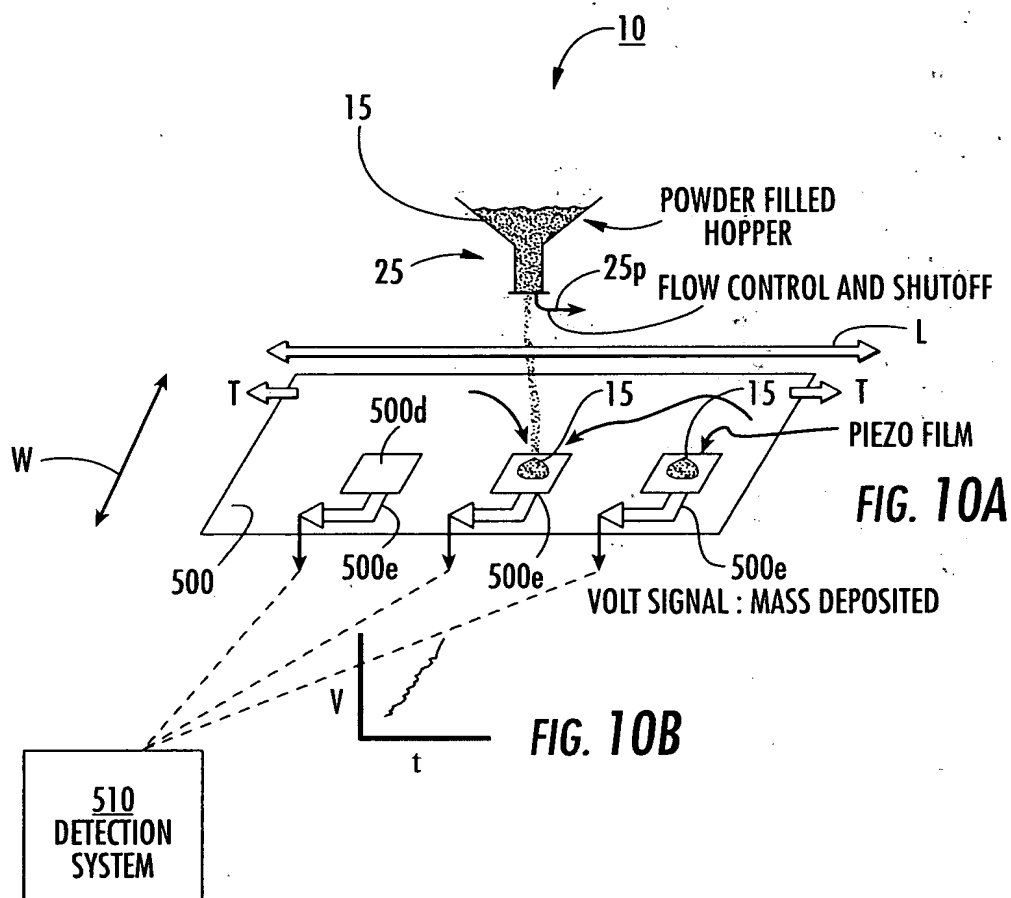
COMBINE NON-LINEAR FUNCTION
WITH CENTRIFUGAL MOTION

THIS CAN BE ADAPTED
TO LOCAL NON-LINEAR
VIBRATION.



RADIUS (OR EXTREMES) OF MOTION CAN BE VERY SMALL. AT HIGH FREQUENCY
THE ANGULAR VELOCITY WILL BE SUFFICIENT TO GIVE DIRECTIONAL
ACCELERATION TO PARTICLES.

9/16



10/16

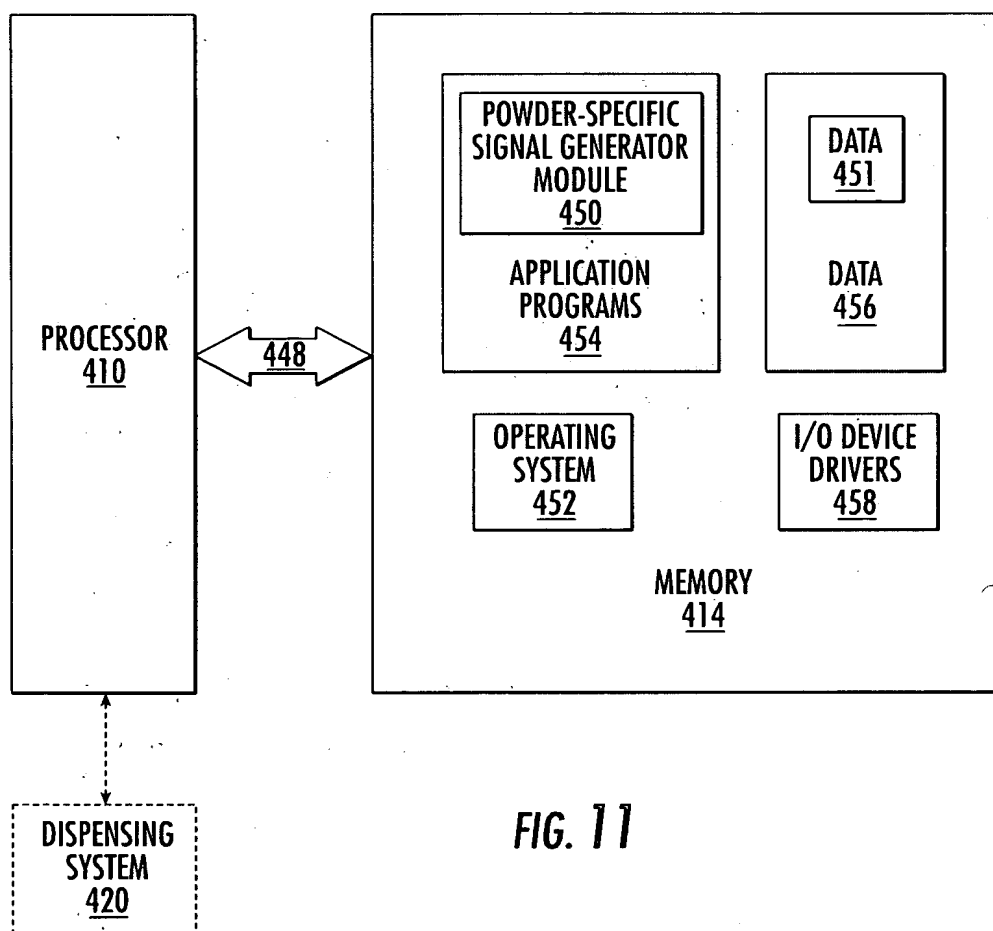


FIG. 11

11/16

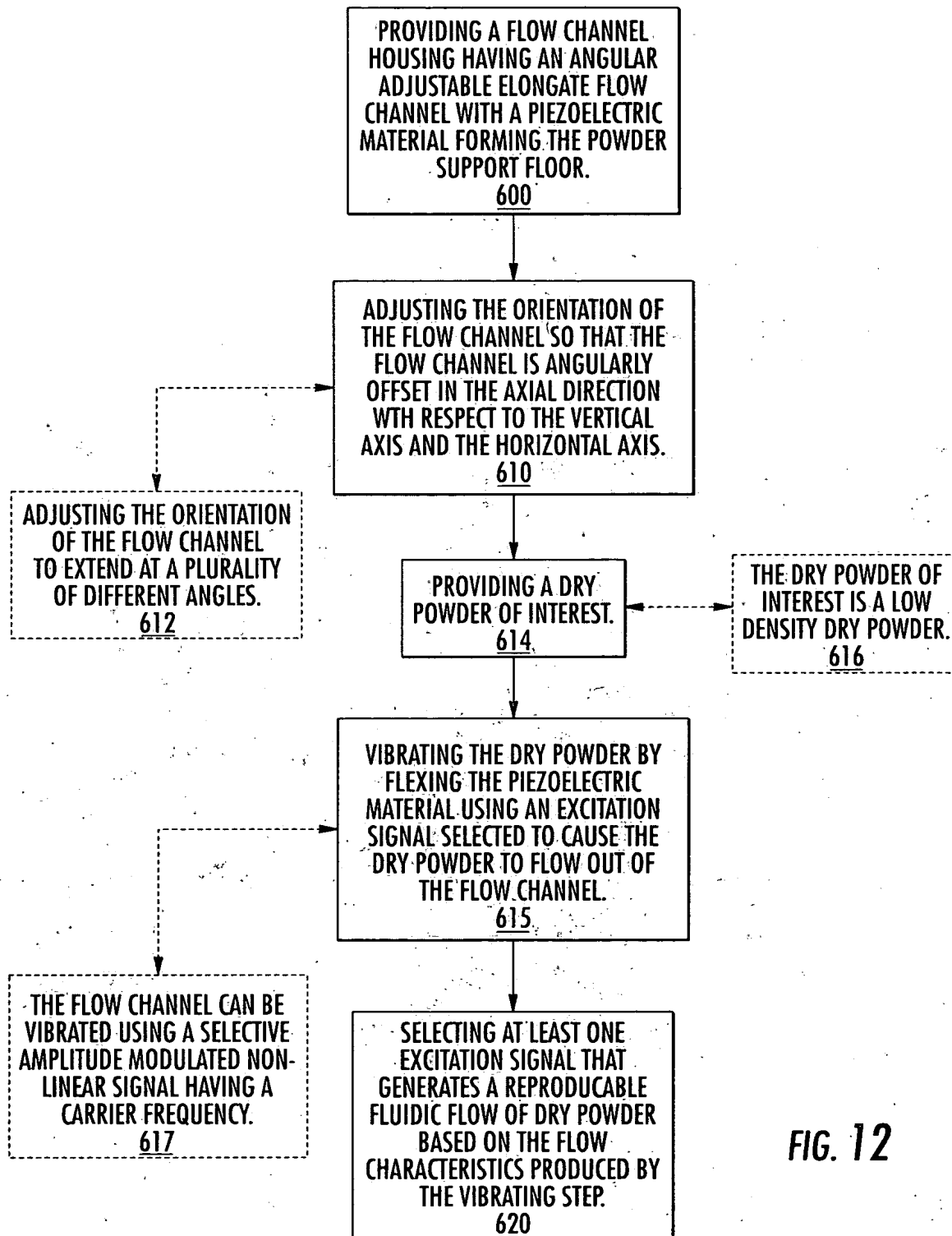
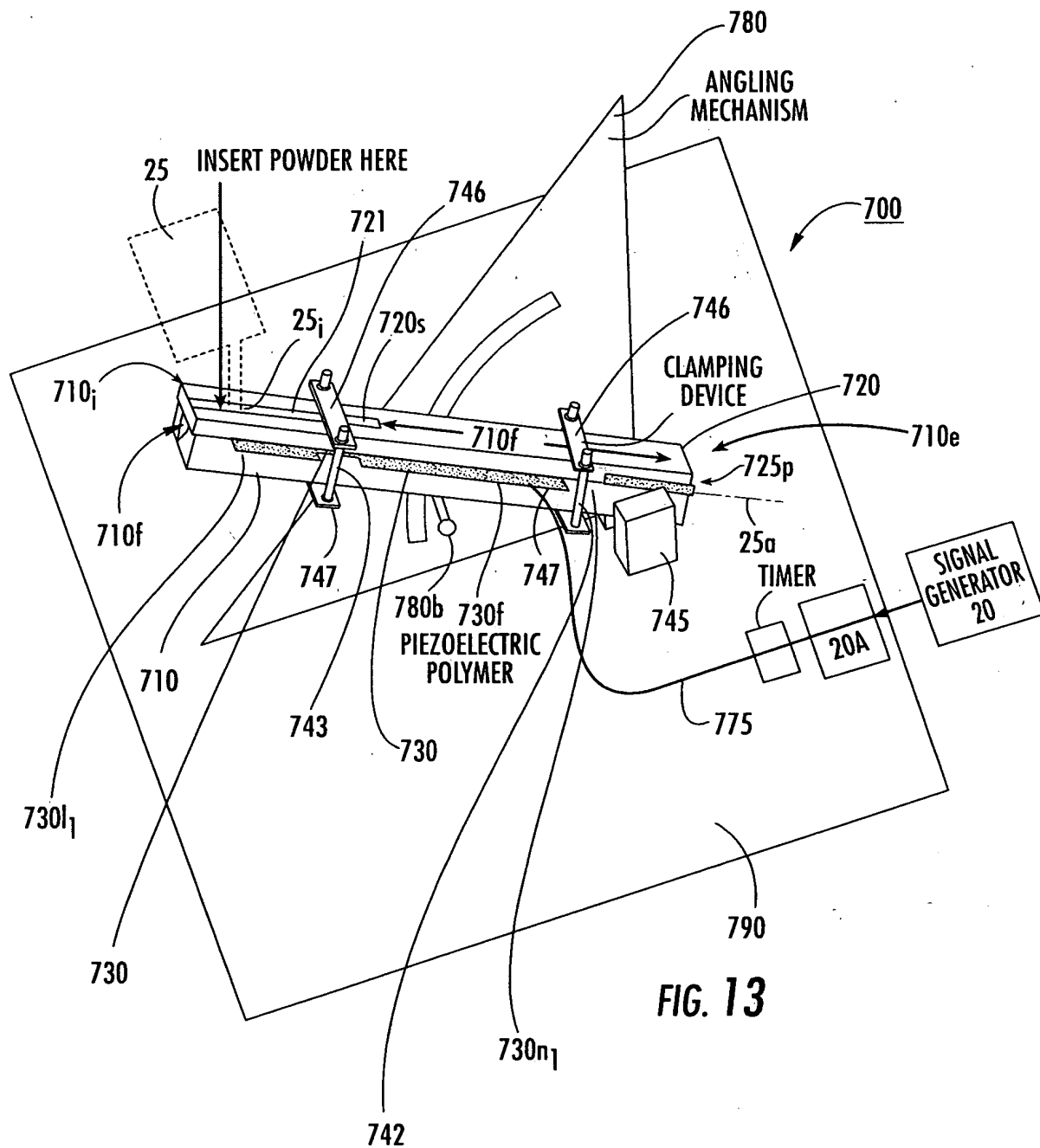
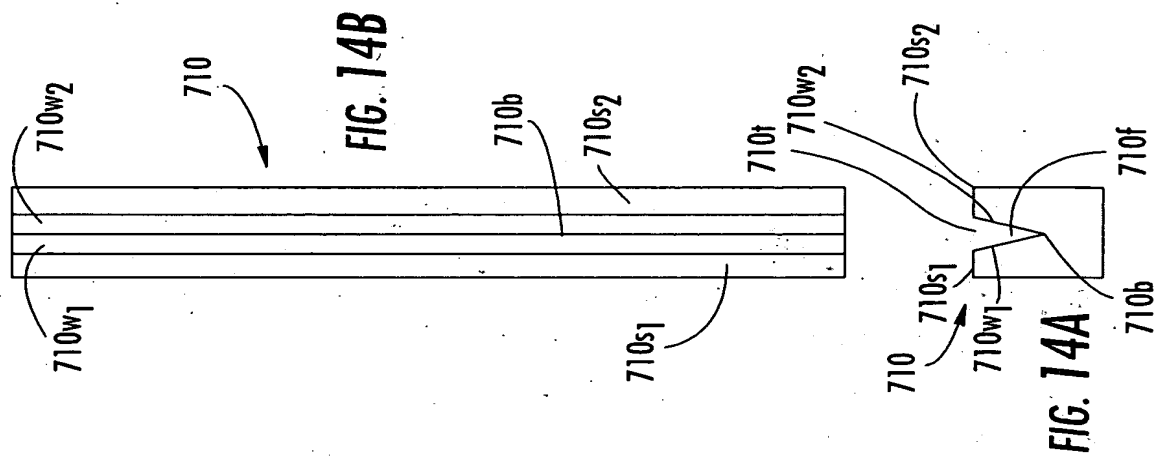


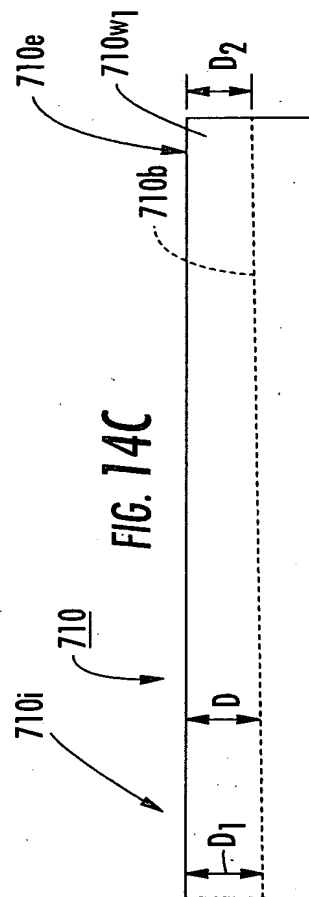
FIG. 12

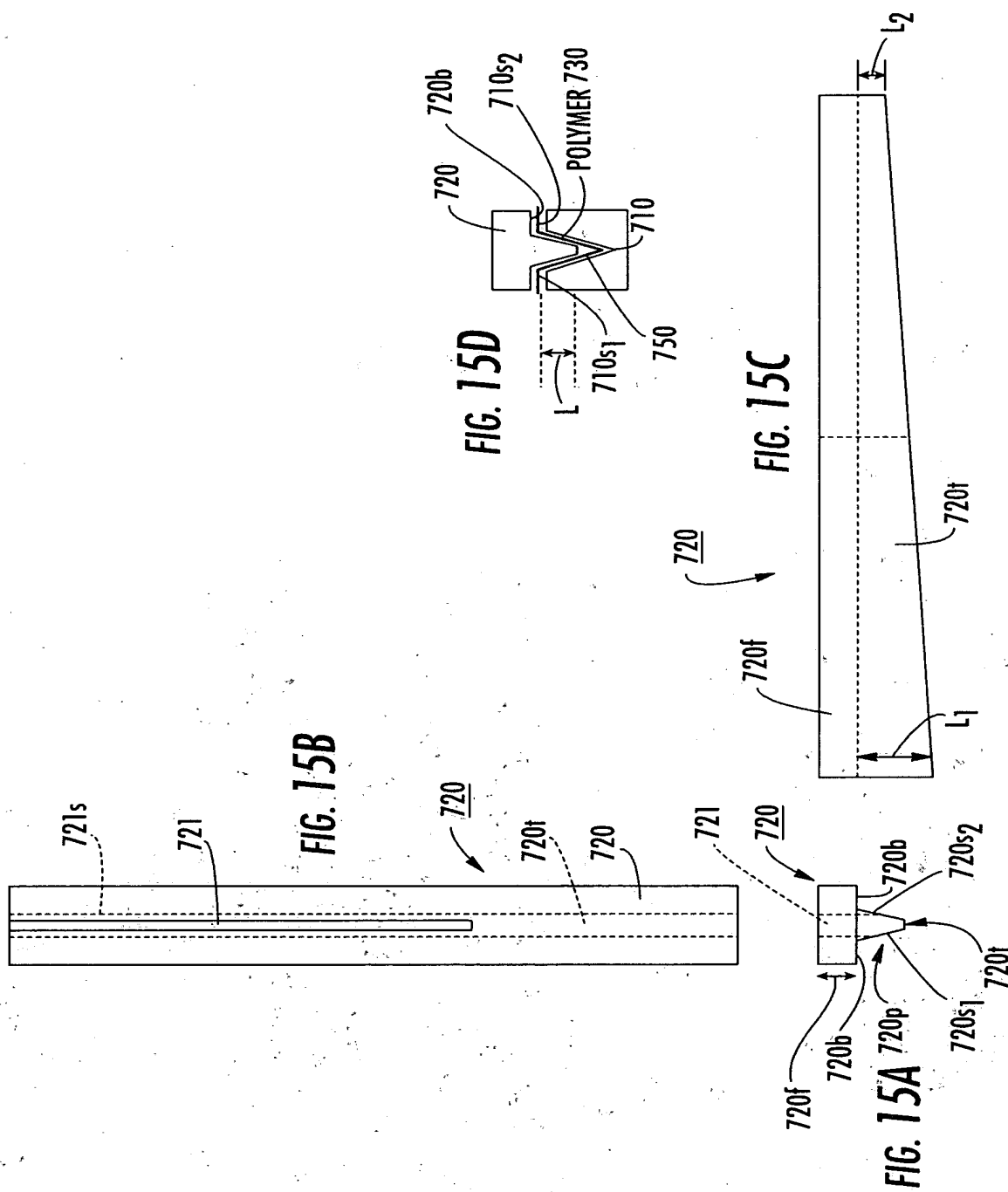
12/16





CHANNEL





PART 3: PIEZOELECTRIC POLYMER

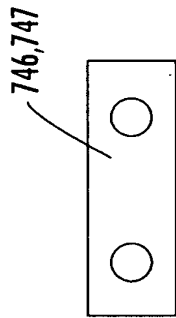
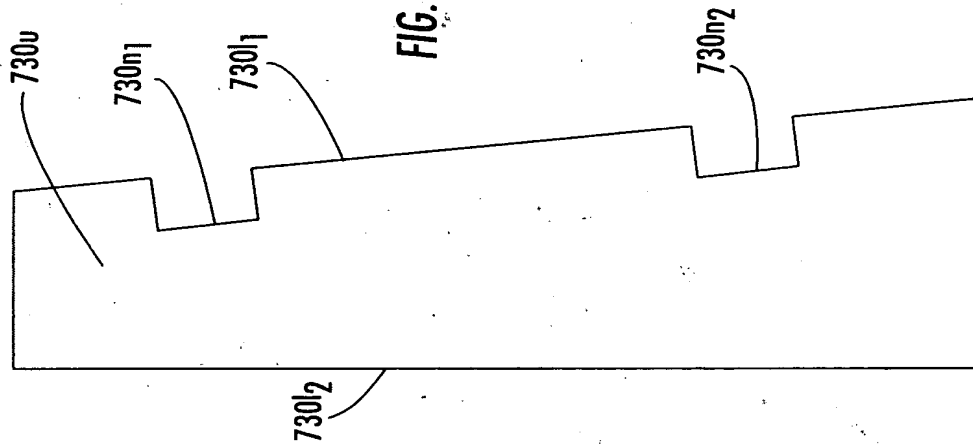


FIG. 16B

